1: Holmberg--27 [2] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 226, 227

"Unlike many of his South American Indian contemporaries, who developed or adopted the fishhook, traps, nets, or poisoning as methods of catching fish, the Siriono does all his fishing with the bow and arrow. His less developed techniques consequently shut him out from a large supply of fish that is found in the area, and has limited fishing largely to the dry season, the months of July, August, September, and October, when the rivers and lakes are low and the waters are clear. At this time there is an abundance of fish in the low waters around the rapids, and these are caught either by shooting them with the bow and a barbed chonta-headed arrow or by stabbing them with an arrow."

1: Holmberg--27 [3] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 226, 136

"Although I have seen some 15 edible varieties of tropical fish, the Siriono rarely attempt to catch more than four: catfish, bagre, bentones, and yeyú. Occasionally, one of the larger fishes, such as the pacú, is shot when feeding on chonta fruits that have dropped into a river or stream, but this is rare."

1: Holmberg--27 [4] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 226,

"Around the edge of lakes, the usual method of catching fish is to wait in the overhanging branches of a wild fruit tree that is shedding fruit on which the fish are feeding. As the fish come up to eat the fruits, which either fall naturally into the water or are thrown in by the fisherman, they are shot with the barbed chonta-headed arrow and pinned to the bottom. Since the arrows are very long and the branches are low, the hunter to retrieve his catch merely reaches down and extracts the arrow, the fish being held by the barb. With patience and by occasionally changing his position a man can shoot as many as a dozen fish in a day by this method."

1: Holmberg--27 [5] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 226

"Another source of fish, and perhaps the principal one, are the small ponds and streams which fill up with water and fish in the rainy season but which dry up in the dry season and offer the fish no means of escape. When the waters are drying, the fisherman walks through a pond catching the fish with his hands, stabbing them with an arrow, or hitting them on the head with a stick."

1: Holmberg--27 [6] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 226, 177

"Although almost all of the Siriono today possess fishhooks, I rarely saw them actually used. Since they have no watercraft of any kind, it is impossible for them to reach the deep water where a fishhook would be of special advantage to them. Moreover, since they are not a river people, and since most of their camps are inland, fishing is not an important activity nor does it contribute much to the food supply."

S:t Nordenskiöld E-5,4 (1908-1909, 1913) 1920
SF10 Chiriguano SF10
Chané SF8
Aymara SF5
Siriono SF21 ●

C
Ge
226
191 ●

In the following table I have endeavoured to show the distribution of different methods of fishing that I have seen among the Indian tribes visited by me.

Table 6.

Methods of Fishing.

A
S
[226] ●

	Bow and arrows	Fish spear	Dip-net	Basket (Cayubaba-type[1])	Poison	Hook of own make	Net	»Pari«[2])	Damming of rivers[2])	Harpoon arrows	Many pointed arrows
Ashluslay	+	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
Aymara	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—
Atsahuaca	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavina	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cayubaba	+	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chacobo	+	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cháma	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chané	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
Chimáne	+	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chiriguano	+	+	+	—	+	—	—	+	+	—	+
Choroti	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
Churapá	+	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guarayú (Mission)	+	+	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—
» Panserna	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+
Huanyam	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	—	+
Huari	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+
Mataco	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
Siriono	+	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tambopata-Guarayo	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+
Tapiete	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
Toba	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
Yamiaca	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	+
Yuracáre	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The Chiriguano and Chané, with the exception of those who live at the Rio Pilcomayo, give the impression of being fishermen without any water to fish in. When there are

[1]) See Part 1. P. 59.
[2]) Of different kinds.